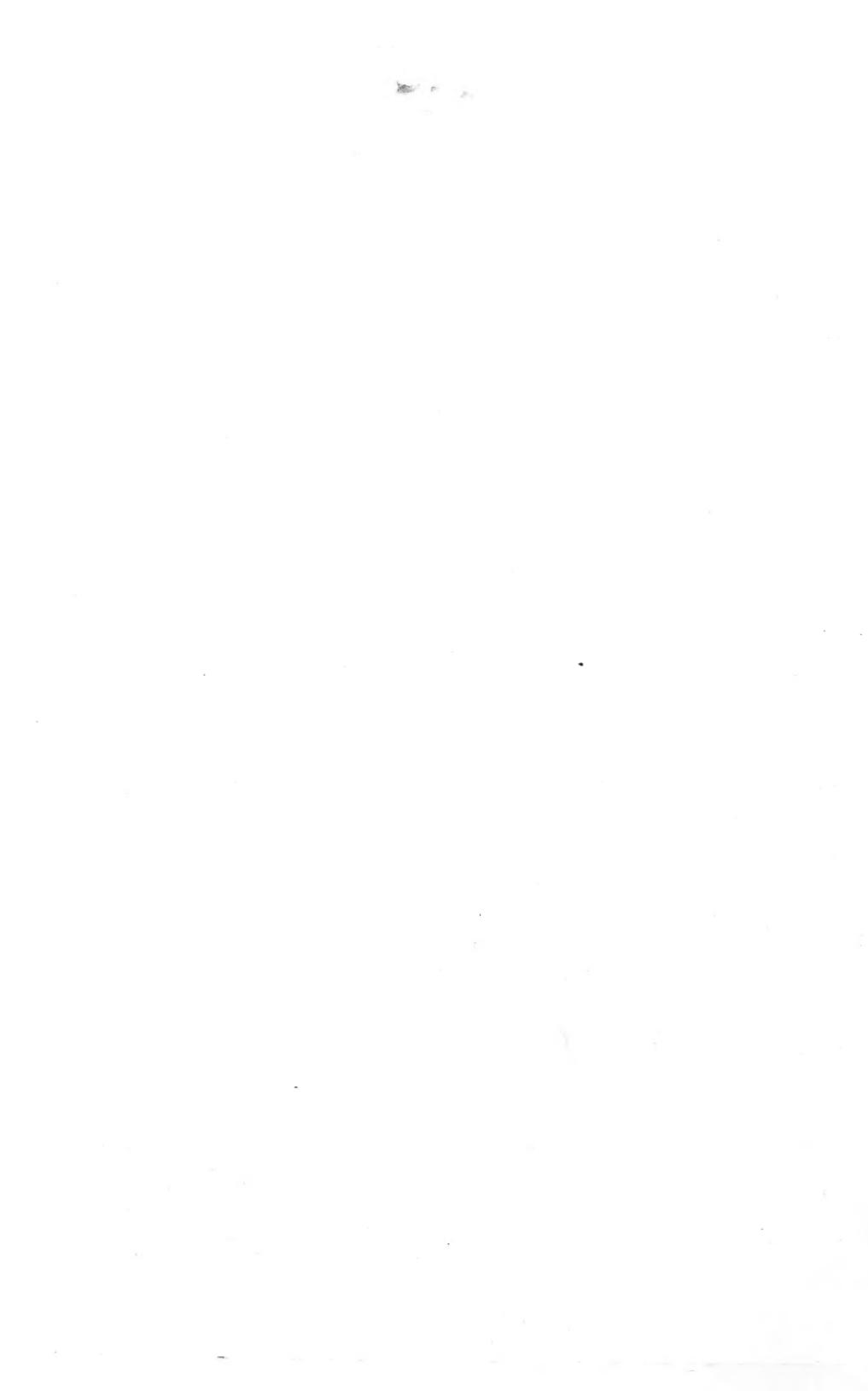


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ESTABLISHED 1802

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.'S

ABRIDGED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

—OF—

FOR



1883

GARDEN SEEDS

ETC.

EMBRACING



EVERY STANDARD AND IMPROVED VARIETY:

Both of Domestic and Foreign Origin, that are Suited to
the Climate of the United States.

**NO. 15 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK.**

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1882, by JAMES M. THORBURN & CO., in the Office of the Librarian of Congress,
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Directions for the Cultivation of Vegetables.

The first thing necessary to secure good crops of vegetables is to select a soil either naturally rich, or one which can be readily made so by the addition of good stable manure. It is useless to expect crops of good quality from a poor, thin soil. Choose, if possible, one of dark loam with a sandy sub-soil, through which water will pass readily. Such, with good cultivation, will produce an abundance of early and late vegetables of excellent quality. If a soil of this character cannot be had, select the best that is obtainable, and if necessary put down drains to take off the surplus water. After the garden is chosen, thoroughly prepare it for planting by giving a heavy dressing of well rotted stable manure. Plow and sub-soil to the depth of twelve inches at least, and more if it can be done. In the Directions given in the body of the Catalogue the *least* space required by the different kinds is given. This is done on account of the limited size of many gardens, which necessitates economy of space. When possible, give more room, and the yield will be found superior in quantity and quality.

Never sow *any* garden crop broadcast if it is desirable to save time, expense and trouble. When sown in drills or rows, weeds can be more easily destroyed, and the ground kept open and loose. Keep the hoe in constant use, or, what is still better, when the weeds are just showing above the surface, a sharp-toothed steel rake. By their faithful use there is no need of a single weed ever going to seed, and in a few years the difference will be apparent in the diminished crop of weeds.

The same kind of crop should not occupy the same ground year after year. After manuring well such crops as grow above ground (Cabbage, Peas, &c., also Potatoes, and the like), follow next year with root crops (Carrots, Parsnips, &c.), which will not require so much manure.

We need scarcely suggest the advantage to be derived from an early starting of vegetables in hot-beds. The trouble is very slight, as compared with the gain in time, and the satisfactory results thus secured. Of course, this is imperatively necessary where vegetables are raised for market.

All these suggestions are of practical importance, and, if acted upon, will secure early and abundant crops.

To Prepare a Cold-frame.--The cold-frame should be made the same as for a hot-bed, the difference being, that in the former there is no bottom heat applied. After the frame is made, it is filled with good, rich soil; that taken from the old hot-beds, mixed with the fine manure from them, is the best. This is prepared in the Fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce plants set out, so that they will get established before very cold weather. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when Spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out for early crop.

Directions for making a Hot-bed.

About the middle of February and up to the latter part of March, according to the latitude, provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stable; add to this, if they can be had, one-half its bulk of leaves; mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow it to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Prepare an excavation two and one-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the South or East, if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for the sash should be eighteen inches high at the back, and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the most sun-light. Cross pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two and one-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep close, until the heat rises. It will be too hot to sow the seeds now, but in two or three days it will subside to 90 degrees, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The soil should be of well-rotted sods, mixed with fine, old manure in equal parts, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow-storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers, and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.



Warranties.

Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seeds, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of the conditions necessary to germination than from the bad quality of the seeds themselves. These conditions are: A proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in a proper condition, and present no mechanical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun, has baked it to form a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it; and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination; Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off, in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether; besides these, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, that while we exercise the greatest care to have all Seeds pure and reliable, we sell no Seeds with warranty, express or implied, in any respect, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the Seeds on these terms, they must be returned at once.

JAMES M. THORBURN,
GRANT THORBURN, JR.,
F. W. BRUGGERHOF.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.'S

ABRIDGED LIST OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.

 You will notice that our prices are quoted at the New York lowest figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage, for which add **16** cents per pound.



ARTICHOKE—ARTICHAUT—*Alcachofa*—Artichode.

French Green Globe, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$3.50.

Large Paris, *very hardy*, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75 cents.

Culture.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and, when large enough, transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. After the second year the offsets are taken for planting new beds. The edible portions are the thick scales of the flower heads, which are eaten both raw and boiled.

ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM—TOPINAMBOUR—*Cotufa*.

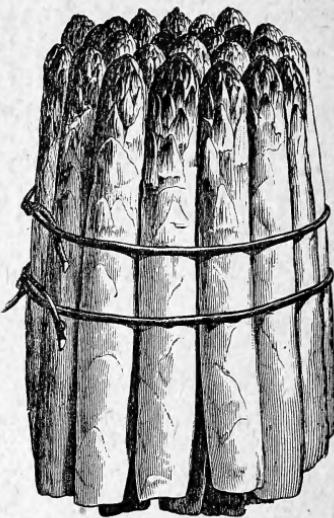
Tubers, \$3.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.; 25 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ quart.

Culture.—Same as the Sunflower, which it resembles. The tubers may be planted whole or divided. Tubers excellent for fattening cattle and pigs. They are also pickled.

ASPARAGUS—ASPERGE—*Esbarrago*—Spargel.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
French Argenteuil (<i>early</i>).....	25 cts.	\$1.50
Conover's Colossal.....	10 cts.	.50
" " <i>2 year old roots</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ 1000 \$8; $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 \$1.		

Culture.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. Radish or Lettuce seed may be mixed with it, so as to mark the rows readily, and allow the weeds to be destroyed as soon as they appear. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out in the Spring, in a rich, sandy loam, eighteen inches or more deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the row. Set the plants at least six inches below the surface. Every Fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the Spring forked in. In localities away from the sea-coast, a dressing of coarse salt given in Spring, at the rate of two pounds to the square yard, will be found very beneficial.



ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS.

DWARF or SNAP BEANS—HARICOTS NAINS—*Frijoles*—Krup=Bohnen.

	¶ bus.	¶ qt.		¶ bus.	¶ qt.
French Emile (very fine).	\$6 00	40	Ivory Pod Wax (yel. pod).	\$8 00	40
Early Valentine.....	4 50	25	Golden Wax “ “ .	6 00	30
Early Mohawk.....	4 50	25	Crystal Wax “ “ .	9 00	40
Early China.....	4 50	25	Flageolet Wax Red.....	6 00	30
Early Rachel.....	5 00	25	“ White.....	6 00	30
Early Yellow 6 Weeks..	4 00	25	“ Purple.....	6 00	30
Long do do ..	4 50	25	“ Improved Green.	8 00	40
Black Wax (yellow pod).	6 00	30	Refugee, or 1,000 to 1 ..	4 50	25
White Wax “ “ .	6 00	30	White Scimetar (fine) ..	5 00	25

Culture.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly, make drills two inches deep and two feet apart; drop the Beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed; and sow every two weeks for a succession.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS—HARICOTS A RAMES—*Frijole de bejucos*—*Stangen-Bohnen*.

	℔ bus.	℔ qt.
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry.....	\$6 50	30
Dutch Case Knife.....	7 00	40
Scarlet Runner.....	8 00	40
Large White Lima.....	9 00	40
New Challenger Lima.....	18 00	1 00
Potato Lima.....	9 00	40
Small White Lima.....	10 00	50
Dreer's Imp. Lima.....	12 00	50
Marshall Pole.....	6 00	30
Black Wax (yellow pod).....	8 00	40
Giant Red Wax.....	10 00	40
French Yard Long.....		1 50

Culture.—Sow as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the latter part of April to the middle of May, in hills four feet apart each way. One quart of Limas will make about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles, eight to ten feet long, should be firmly set in the centre of the hills before putting in the seed.

BEET—BETTERAVE—*Remolacha*—*Runkelrüben*.

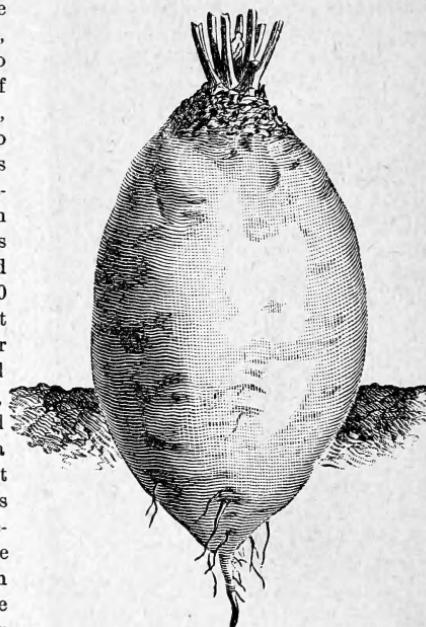
	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
Ex. Early Dark Egyptian.....	\$1 00	10	Early Yellow Turnip.....	75	15
Dewings Extra Early.....	75	10	Long Smooth Blood....	75	10
Early Bassano.....	1 00	10	Swiss Chard (for Greens)	75	10
Early Blood Turnip.....	1 00	10	Ornamental Chili	2 00	25
New Eclipse.....	2 00	20			

Culture.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be a light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

BEET—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, Etc.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel	50	10	Mammoth Long Red.....	50	10
Long Red “ “ 40	10		White Sugar.....	40	10
Yellow Globe “ “ 50	10		Vilmorin's Imp. Sugar...	1 00	15
Red “ “ 50	10		Lane's Imp. Sugar.....	50	10
Yellow Ovoid “ “ 50	10				

Culture.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich manure. Sow in May and June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. A celebrated cultivator advises to sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high at the rate of 100 lbs Blood Guano, 200 lbs, Bone Flour and 400 lbs. Salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs dig the crop. But, in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation. Cover at first with a piece of canvas, and, as the cold increases, this should be replaced by about six inches of the salt-hay, straw, sea weed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.



YELLOW OVOID MANGEL.

BORAGE—BOURRACHE—*Borrago*—*Borretch*.

30 ounce, 20 cents; 30 lb., \$1.25.

The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*.

Culture.—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant to shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks growth.

BROCCOLI—BROCOLI—*Broccoli*—*Spargelfohl*.

	30 lb.	30 oz.
Early White.....	\$4 00	40
Early Purple.....	3 00	30
Early Walcheren.....	8 00	75
Early Purple Cape (fine).....	4 00	40
White Cape.....	10 00	90

Culture.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage: rich soil.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—*CHOUX DE BRUXELLES*—*Berza de Brusels*—*Rosenkohl*.

	lb.	oz.
Best French, or Roseberry.....	\$2 00	25
Improved Dwarf.....	2 00	25

Culture.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Broccoli, and transplant in July. They become very tender when touched by frost. The numerous small heads, when boiled and dressed with butter, make a most delicious dish.

CABBAGE—*CHOU*—*Berza de repollo*—*Rohl*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
Little Pixie (fine flavor) .	\$3 00	30	Large Early York.....	\$2 00	25
Early Arctic.....	3 00	30	Early Flat Dutch.....	5 00	50
Early Rainham	4 00	40	Large Late Bergen.....	5 00	50
Early York.....	2 50	25	Large Late Drumhead ..	5 00	50
Early Dutch.....	1 50	20	Large Fine Flat Dutch..	5 00	50
Early Jersey Wakefield..	10 00	80	Silver Leaf Drumhead..	5 00	50
Early Winningstadt.....	2 00	25	Fotler's Brunswick (French)	4 00	40
Early Dwarf Savoy.....	2 00	25	Filder Kraut.....	3 00	30
Small Early Ulm Savoy.	2 00	25	Drumhead Savoy.....	4 00	40
Early Ox-Heart	2 00	25	Red Solid (for pickling).	2 50	25

Culture.—Soil for Cabbages should be a rich heavy loam, with good drainage; on such a soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early Spring sow in Fall, and in a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in Spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way, and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety; if it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbages need the room. For late or Winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July; in this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with horse and cultivator. To prevent the Turnip Fly attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked

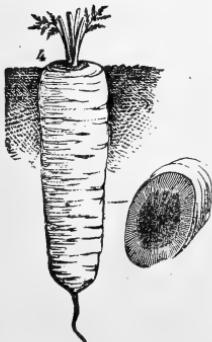
lime over them as soon as they appear above ground. Lime or bone-dust make excellent fertilizers for this crop if sown and harrowed in lightly before the plants are set out.



DRUMHEAD SAVOY CABBAGE.

CARROT—CAROTTE—Zanahoria—Möhren.

	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.			
Extra Early Forcing.....	\$1	25	15	New Half Long Luc (short			
Early Scarlet Horn.....	1	00	15	thick).....	\$1	00	15
Half Long, pointed.....	1	00	15	Best Long Orange.....	75	10	
Half Long, stump rooted	1	00	15	Altringham.....	75	10	
Half Long Carenton(with- out core)	1	00	15	Long White.....	50	10	

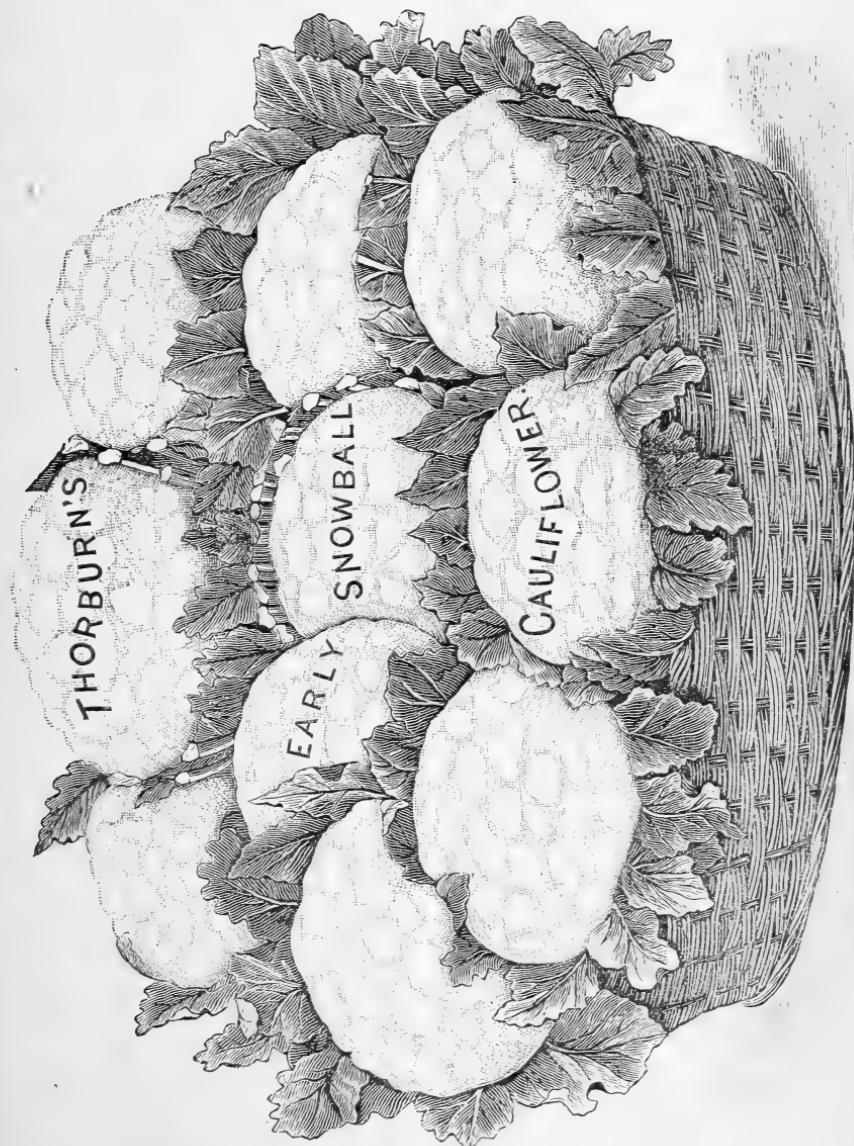


HALF LONG NANTES CARROT.

Culture.—Sow Early Forcing as early as the ground can be worked; or for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to 1st of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.



EARLY FORCING CARROT.



SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

\$5 per oz., 25c. per packet.

CAULIFLOWER—*CHOU-FLEUR*—*Coliflor*—*Blumenkohl*.

	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	10	50	10	00
Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	28	00	2	00
Early Snowball.....	10	25	5	00
Early Paris.....	9	00	75	
French Imperial.....	12	00	1	00
Large Algiers.....	9	00	75	
Early London.....	6	00	50	
Thorburn's Nonpareil.....	7	00	60	
Thorburn's Wonderful.....	14	00	1	00

Culture.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and pains will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought.

CELERY—*Celeri*—*Apio*—*Sellerie*.

	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
Perfection Heartwell.....	10	00	75	
New Half Dwarf White				
Golden Heart.....	4	50	40	
Crawford's Half Dwarf				
White.....	4	50	40	
Dwarf Crimson.....	3	50	30	
Sandringham Dwarf				
White.....	2	50	25	
Giant White Solid (fine)	4	00	40	
Celeriac, or Turniprooted	2	00	25	

Culture.—Select a light, sandy soil, which is naturally early, rich, and well drained, and sow the seeds thinly in rows ten inches apart. After the seed is sown, it should be trod or rolled in. A good plan is to sow Radish or Lettuce seeds with the Celery, to enable one to see the rows more readily, and thus kill the weeds at the start. The plants are transplanted to a new spot, the tops cut off once or twice to make them stocky. Set out in July at the North, and in the Southern States a month or six weeks later. Plant in rows four to five feet apart, according to the variety, and six inches in the rows, in trenches, about eight inches deep; well fertilized with the oldest and most decomposed manure to be had, and in about two months after setting, it will be fit to earth up. In earthing up, take care not to allow any soil to get into the center of the plant, which will injure the stalks. Two or three times earthing up will be necessary if it be desirable to have the Celery thoroughly blanched before storing. The best way to store, is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground one foot



PERFECTION HEARTWELL CELERY.

wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery; the plants are then lifted and set closely together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants to carry off all surface water. When severe cold weather comes on, cover with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on the top to keep out the moisture. The covering must be put on gradually, else there will be danger of heating, and consequent decay. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter. Where only a small quantity is raised for family use, it is best to allow the plants to remain where grown. Then earth up to a height of perhaps two feet, and finally, when intense cold weather comes on, cover the whole with leaves, salt-hay or straw. Care should be taken to have the trenches between the rows well stuffed with leaves. The Turnip rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart only.

COLLARDS—*Chou-Cabu*—*Cabu*—*Blätterkohl*.

Georgia Grown, 25 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; \$2.00 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Culture.—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, in June, July, and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS—*MACHE*—*Macha o Valerianilla*—*Stechsalat*.

Large Seeded.....	15 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. ;	\$1.00 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Small Seeded.....	15 " "	1.00 "
Lettuce Leaved.....	20 " "	1.50 "

Culture.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. A delicious hardy salad.

CORN—*MAIS*—*Maiz*—*Mais*.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

Tom Thumb.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ ear, 5 cts. ; $\frac{3}{4}$ qt., 20 cts. ; $\frac{3}{4}$ bus.	\$4.00
Early Minnesota Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Early Marblehead.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Early Narragansett Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Asylum.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Excelsior Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Early Dwarf Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Early Crosby's Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Early Eight-Rowed Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Egyptian Wash. Mkt. Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Hickox Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Triumph.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Mammoth Sugar.....	" 10 " " 20 " "	4.00
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Wyoming Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Black Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Ne Plus Ultra (fine, very sweet).....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00
Extra Early Adams.....	" 5 " " 20 " "	4.00

Culture.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

CORN—FOR FIELD CULTURE—

Mais pour la grande culture.

	Ears	℔	100.
Blunt's Prolific, <i>extra fine</i>			
Shelled, \$3.00	℔	bushel	.. \$3 50
Extra Long White Flint.....	4	00	
Compton's Surprise.....	4	00	
Improved Early Canada.....	3	00	
Orange Flint	4	00	
Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint..	4	00	
Golden Dent	4	00	
Chester County Mammoth, ℔ bushel shelled, \$2.50..	5	00	

CRESS—CRESSON—Berro o

Mastuerzo—Kresse.

	℔	lb.	℔	oz.
Curled, or Pepper Grass	\$0	50	10	
Broad-Leaved	50	10		
Broad-Leaved Winter..	1	00	15	
True Water-Cress			40	



BLUNT'S PROLIFIC CORN.

CUCUMBER—CONCOMBRE—Pepino—Gurken.

	℔	lb.	℔	oz.	℔	lb.	℔	oz.
Early Russian.....	\$1	00	10		Long Green.....	\$1	00	10
Early Short Green.....	1	00	10		Green Prolific, pickling.	1	00	10
Early Green Cluster....	1	00	10		Tailby's Hybrid.....	1	50	15
Early White Spined.....	1	00	10		New White Japan.....	1	00	15
Extra Long White Spined	1	00	10		Small Gherkin (Burr)...	2	50	25
Improved White Spined.	1	00	10					

Culture.—For very early, sow a few seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sods, or in small pots, so that they can be readily transplanted about six weeks before they can be set in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the Fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

DANDELION—*Pissenlit.*French Garden, 25 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce; \$2 00 $\frac{3}{4}$ pound.

Culture.—The Dandelion is an hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in early Spring, in drills half an inch deep, and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to six inches. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and the ensuing Spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: A

EGG PLANT—*Aubergine*—*Berengena*—*Eierpflanze.*

	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.		$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Early Dwarf Purple.....	\$4 00	40	Scarlet Chinese (beautiful).....	\$0 50
Long Purple.....	2 50	25	Striped.....	50
New York Purple.....	6 00	60	Long White.....	40
Black Pekin.....	6 00	60		

Culture.—Sow in hot beds, very early in Spring; transplant when two inches high into a second bed, or into small pots; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

ENDIVE—*Chicoree*—*Escarola o Endivia*—*Endivien.*

	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.		$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Green Curled Winter.....	\$2 00	25	Wild or Chicory.....	\$1 00	10
White Curled.....	2 50	25	Broad-leaved Escarolle..	2 50	25



WINTER CURLED ENDIVE.

Culture.—Sow in July and August, cover lightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterwards, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of Winter, take up carefully,

with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

KALE—*Chou Vert Frise*—*Col*—*Blätterkohl.*

	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.....	\$1 00	10
Tall " " "	1 00	10
Dwarf Brown German Curled.....	1 00	10
Siberian German Greens.....	1 00	10

KALE—Continued.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
Cottagers.....	\$2 50	25
Garnishing (variegated).....	3 00	30
Carter's New Russian.....	℔ packet	25

Culture.—Are cultivated and grown like Cabbage; Siberian, sow in September for Early Spring Greens.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—CHOU-RAVE
—Colinabo.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.
Early White Vienna.....	\$3 00	30
Early Purple Vienna.....	3 00	30
Large White or Green.....	2 00	20

Culture.—Sow in Spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two to four inches through, they are fit to eat. They are cooked the same as Turnips.



WHITE VIENNA KOHLRABI.

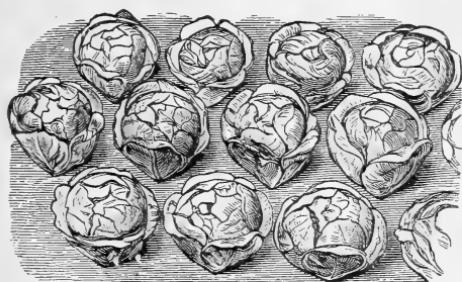
LEEK—POIREAU—Puerro—Porro.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.	
Best Large Flag Winter.....	℔ lb. \$2 50	℔ oz. 25 cents.	
Large Rouen Winter.....	" 2 50	" 25 "	
Large Carenton Winter.....	" 4 00	" 40 "	

Culture.—Sow very early in Spring, in drills six inches apart, and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before Winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the Spring.

LETTUCE—LAITUE—Lechuga—Salat.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
Early Curled Simpson..	\$2 00	20	India Head.....	\$1 50	20
Black Seeded Simpsons.	2 00	20	N.Orleans Green Cabbage	1 50	20
American Gathering(fine)	1 50	20	Ice Drumhead.....	1 25	15
Tennisball or Boston...	1 50	20	Large Yellow Butter(Black		
Hanson.....	1 50	20	Seed).....	2 00	20
Victoria Cabbage.....	2 00	20	Large Yellow Butter(Grey		
Shotwell's Brown Head.	2 50	25	Seed).....	2 50	25
White Cabbage.....	2 00	20	White Cos (Romaine)...	2 00	20
Golden Stone Head (fine)	2 50	25	Green Cos.....	1 50	20



GOLDEN STONE HEAD LETTUCE.

will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance.

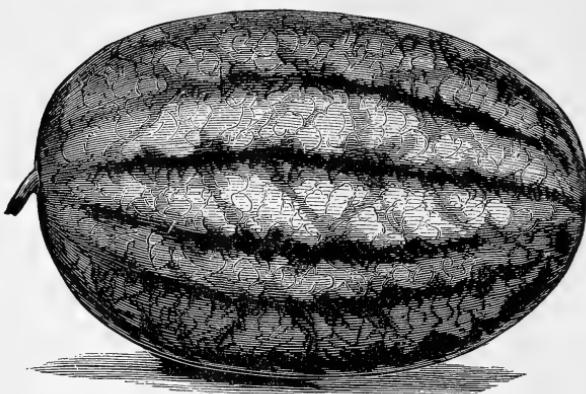
MELON, MUSK—**MELON MUSCADE**—*Melon Muscatel*—*Kantaluppen*.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
New Surprise.....	\$1 00	15	Green Citron.....	\$1 00	15
Fine White Japan.....	1 00	15	Jenny Lind	1 00	15
Fine Nutmeg	1 00	15	Long Green Persian....	1 00	15
Hackensack.....	1 00	15	Sill's Hybrid	1 00	15
New Valparaiso	1 00	15	Allen's Superb.....	1 00	15
Hybrid Bay View.....	1 00	15	Round Yellow Cantelope	1 00	15
Imp'd Orange Christina:	1 00	15			

Culture.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early may be had by sowing in hot-bed on pieces of sod.

MELON, WATER—**MELON D'EAU**—*Zandia*—*Wassermelonen*.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.
Excelsior, New round...	\$1 00	15	Goodwin's Imperial	\$1 50	20
Sculpt'd Seeded Japan .	1 00	15	Strawberry, or White		
Early Mountain Sprout..	75	10	Seeded Ice Cream...	1 00	15
Gipsy	1 00	15	Apple Seeded.....	2 00	20
Cuban Queen	3 00	30	Orange	1 00	15
The Bos ?.....	3 00	30	Phinney.....	1 00	15
Ice Cream, or Mountain			Improved Rattlesnake...	1 25	15
Sweet.....	75	10	Citron for Preserves	1 00	10



CUBAN QUEEN WATER MELON.

Culture.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety.

MUSHROOM SPAWN—**BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON**—*Seta*—**Champignonbrut.**

English Spawn, 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00

French Spawn, per 3 lb. box, \$1.25.

“ “ in bulk, per lb., 35c.

Culture.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of green houses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50° to 60° can be kept up through Winter. The bed should be made from November to February, according to the time the mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. A bed three to four feet wide and eight inches deep, of any length desirable, are the proper proportions, or these may be varied to suit circumstances. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making



MUSHROOM.

the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90°, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw, or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given, it should be at a temperature of about 100°.

MUSTARD—*MOUTARDE*—*Mostaza*—*Senf*.

Black, 40 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ quart. | White London, 40 cents $\frac{3}{4}$ quart.

Culture.—Sow thickly during early Spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For Fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes, during Winter, when frost can be partially excluded.

NASTURTIUM—*CAPUCINE*—*Maranuela*—*Nasturtium*.

	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.		$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Dwarf Yellow.....	\$3 00	30	Tall Yellow.....	\$1 25	15
Dwarf Crimson.....	3 00	30	Tall Blood-colored.....	1 25	15

Culture.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kind requires fences or poles, on which to climb for support. If left to trail upon the ground the fruit is apt to be injured. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for capers.

OKRA—*GOMBO*—*Quimbombo*—*Safran*.

New Early Improved Dwarf, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., \$2; $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce 20 cents.

Dwarf Green, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce, 10 cents.

Long Green, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 75 cents; $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce, 10 cents.

Culture.—Sow late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to nine inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots, or a hot-bed, and transplanted. The pods, when young, are used for soups and stews; and when cold, made into a salad.

ONION—*OIGNON*—*Cebolla*—*Zwiebeln*.

	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.		$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Queen, New Early White.	\$4 00	40	Yellow Dutch.....	\$1 25	15
Giant White Tripoli.....	3 00	30	Yellow Danvers.....	1 25	15
White Portugal.....	3 50	35	Large Yellow Globe.....	2 00	20
White Globe.....	3 50	35	Giant Rocco.....	3 00	30
Early Red Flat.....	2 00	20	Globe Madeira.....	2 50	25
Large Red Globe.....	1 50	15	Flat Madeira.....	2 50	25
Large Red Wethersfield.	1 50	15			

ONION SETS, TOPS, Etc.

	lb.	qt.
Garlic Sets.....	\$0 50	
Yellow Onion Sets.....		30
White Onion Sets.....		30
Red Onion Sets.....		30
Red Top Onion.....		30

Culture.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring; thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. Onion sets and Tops are planted near the surface in drills twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows; these last are valuable for early, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised, the first year.



YELLOW DUTCH ONION.

PARSLEY—PERSIL—*Perijil*—Peterfilie.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
Extra Curled	\$1 00	10	Plain	\$0 60	10
Moss Curled	1 00	10	Hamburg or Rooted.....	1 00	10

Culture.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in Winter, transplant and set them in a light cellar or cold frame. The Hamburg should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots or Parsnips.

PARSNIP—*Panais*—*Chirivia*—*Pastinaca*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.		
SUTTON'S STUDENT.	\$0	75	10	Long White.....	\$0	75	10
Guernsey, or Cup.....	75	10	Early Round	75	10		

Culture.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.

PEAS—*Pois*—*Chicaros o Guisantes*—*Erbsen*.

	Height.	bus.	qt.
EXTRA EARLY.			
Thorburn's Extra Early.....	2½ feet	\$6 00	\$0 30
Alpha (<i>Extra Early Wrinkled</i>).....	3 "	9 00	40
Carter's "First Crop".....	2½ "	6 50	30
Daniel O'Rourke (<i>improved</i>) finest strain.....	2½ "	6 00	30
First and Best.....	2½ "	6 00	30
Kentish Invicta	4 "	6 00	30
Philadelphia	3 "	6 00	30
EARLY.			
McLean's Advancer (<i>fine</i>).....	2½ "	6 50	35
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod	4 "	5 50	30
MAIN CROP.			
Culverwell's Telegraph	4 "	14 00	60
Carter's Telephone	4 "	16 00	60
Yorkshire Hero.....	3 "	5 00	30
Laxton's Marvel	3 "	8 00	40
Champion of England	5 "	5 00	30
Blue Imperial (<i>fine</i>).....	2½ "	5 50	30
Dwarf Grey Seeded Sugar (<i>edible pods</i>).....	5 "	10 00	50
Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow	2½ "	6 00	30
Napoleon	3 "	6 00	30
Eugenie	3 "	6 00	30
LATE CROP.			
White Marrowfat	5 "	3 00	20
Black Eyed Marrowfat	3 "	3 00	20
DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.			
American Wonder.....	6 inches	14 00	50
McLean's Blue Peter (<i>extra early</i>).....	8 "	7 00	35
Premium Gem (<i>extra early</i>)	1 foot	6 00	30
McLean's Little Gem (<i>extra early</i>)	1 "	6 00	30
Tom Thumb (<i>extra early</i>)	9 inches	6 00	30
Bishop's Dwarf (<i>early</i>)	1 foot	5 50	30
Bishop's Long Pod (<i>early</i>)	1½ "	5 50	30

Culture.—Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession, up to the first of July, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and four inches deep. In Summer, sow eight or ten inches deep. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in.



GIANT EMPEROR PEPPER.

PEPPER—PIMENT—Pimiento—Pfeffer.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
Giant Emperor	\$5 00	50	New Cranberry	\$4 00	40
Large Squash	3 50	35	Red Cherry	3 50	35
Long Cayenne (Red)...	3 50	35	Red Chili	4 00	40
Long Cayenne (Yellow)...	3 50	35	Sweet Spanish (for Salad)	3 50	35
Large Bell.....	3 50	35	Sweet Mountain (for Man-		
New Oxheart.....	4 00	40	goes).....	3 50	35

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed in March, and when the soil has become warm set out in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches, in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds.

POTATO—POMME DE TERRE—*Patata*—*Kartoffel*.

The prices may vary as the season advances.

	\$ barrel.
White Elephant.....	\$4 50
Beauty of Hebron, <i>pure white flesh and skin</i>	4 50
Clark's No. 1, <i>resembling Early Rose, but earlier</i>	4 50
White Star, <i>white flesh, fine flowery texture</i>	4 50
Pride of America, <i>in appearance and quality resembling the Snow-flake</i>	4 00
Orange County White	4 00
St. Patrick, <i>white flesh and white skin</i>	4 00
Mammoth Pearl, <i>very white skin and flesh</i>	4 00
Rose's Magnum Bonum, <i>russety skin, white flesh</i>	4 50
Improved White Rose.....	4 50
The Belle, <i>blush skin, slightly russety, fine grain</i>	4 00
Burbank's Sport, <i>white flesh and fine grain</i>	4 50
Adirondack, <i>round in shape and white flesh</i>	4 50
Queen of the Valley, <i>enormous size</i>	4 50
Watson's Seedling	4 50
American Giant, <i>largest Potato in cultivation</i>	4 50
Matchless, <i>nearly round, skin slightly russety, fine grain, pure white</i>	4 50
Improved Peach Blow	4 50
Early Vermont.....	4 50
Early Rose, <i>blush skin and white flesh</i>	4 00
Thorburn's Late Rose.....	4 00

Culture.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure a healthy, vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows; this will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the potatoes before planting. Cut the potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato Beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris Green mixed with about

eighty parts of plaster, or what is better, mix the Paris Green in water, two tablespoonfuls to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris Green will settle at the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

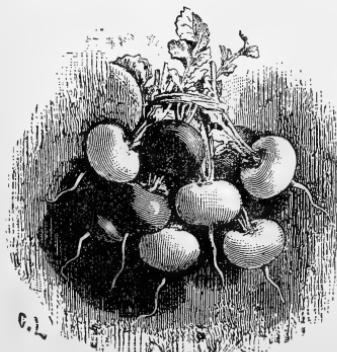
PUMPKIN—POTIRON—Calabaza—Große Kürbis.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.		
Large Cheese.....	\$0	60	10	Improved Mammoth.....	\$4	00	40
Bright Red Etampes ...	2	00	20	Connecticut Field, ℥ qt.	25	cts.	

Culture.—May be planted middle of Spring, among the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them anywhere near other vines.

RADISH—RADIS ET RAVE—Rabanos and Rabanitos—
Radies und Rettig.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.		
French Breakfast	\$0	75	10	White Summer Turnip..	\$0	75	10
Wood's Early Frame....	75	10		White Hospital Summer.	1	00	15
Deep Scarlet Turnip ...	75	10		Yellow Summer Turnip.	75	10	
Early " "	60	10		Golden " " .	75	10	
" " white tail	75	10		Gray " " .	1	00	15
" White Turnip....	75	10		Giant Stuttgart Summer	75	10	
" Yellow "	75	10		Black Spanish (Round).	75	10	
Scarlet Olive-shaped ...	75	10		Black Spanish (Long)..	75	10	
White " "	75	10		White Spanish	75	10	
Long Scarlet.....	60	10		Scarlet Chinese Winter.	1	00	15
Long Salmon	75	10		California (Large White			
Long White Naples	75	10		Winter.....	2	50	25



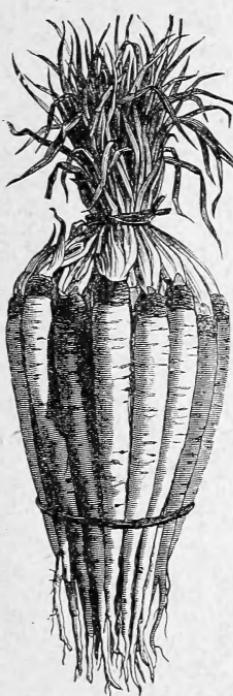
SCARLET TURNIP RADISH.

Culture.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the Spring, in light rich soil, in rows one foot apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early Fall for late crops and Winter use.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—SALSIFIS—*Ostion Vegetal*—Haferwurzel.

Long White, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 25 cents; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 2.50.

Culture.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them clear from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till Spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet and agreeable flavor. It should be grown in every garden.



SALSIFY.

SPINACH—EPINARDS—*Espinaca*—Spinat.

	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Large Round Viroflay or Thick-leaved	\$0 40	10
Round-Leaved	40	10
Curled Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale	40	10
Prickly	40	10
Round Flander	40	10
New Zealand (Summer)	1 25	15

Culture.—Sow in early Spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; as it grows, thin out for use. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the New Zealand in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill: this is fit for cutting from all Summer. For Fall use sow in August, and for Winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over Winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold.

SQUASH—COURGE—*Calabaza*—Rübenkürbis.

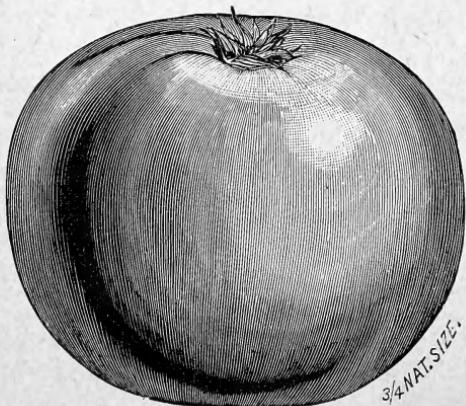
$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.		
Perfect Gem	\$2 50	25	Ohio (fine)	\$1 25	15
Early Golden Bush	1 00	10	Hubbard	1 00	15
Early White Scalloped Bush	1 00	10	Canada Crook-Neck	1 00	10
Green Striped Bergen	75	10	Turban	1 25	15
Summer Crook-Neck	75	10	Low's Premium Hybrid	1 50	20
Small Cocoanut	1 50	15	Mammoth Chili	4 00	40
Boston Marrow	75	10			

Culture.—Sow in hills, in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the Bush three to four feet apart, and the running kind from six to nine.



PERFECT GEM SQUASH.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	
Livingston's Perfection	\$3	50	35	Blount's Champ. Cluster	\$3	00
Turk's Turban	6	00	60	Hundred Days	3	00
Acme, (the finest red)	3	00	30	Lyman's Mam'th Cluster	3	00
Read's Island Beauty	3	50	35	Yellow Plum	4	00
Paragon	3	50	35	Large Yellow	2	50
Alpha	3	50	35	Improved Large Yellow		
Trophy, selected	5	00	50	solid	5	00
Early Red Smooth	2	50	25	Golden Trophy	3	00
General Grant	3	00	30	Green Gage	3	00
Valencia Cluster	3	00	30	Red Cherry	3	00
Conqueror	3	00	30	Yellow Cherry	3	00
Fejee Island	4	00	40	Pear Shaped	3	00
Hathaway's Excelsior	3	00	30	White Apple	3	00
Livingstons Favorite Tomato	per paper 25 cts.			Red Currant (very small)	4	00
				Tomato de Laye	6	00



3/4 NAT. SIZE

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION TOMATO.

Culture.—Sow in hot bed in early Spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes, and placed in a window, where one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes.

TURNIP—NAVET—*Nabo*—Rüben.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	
Jersey Lily, beautiful delicate white	\$1	50	15	White Norfolk	\$0	50
Early Purple Top Munich	1	50	15	White Strap-Leaf, Flat ..	75	10
White Egg	75	10		White Strap-Leaf, Long ..	70	15
Black Stone	75	10		White Flat or Globe	50	10
Grey Stone	75	10		White French	75	10
Early Dutch	75	10		Pomeranian White Globe ..	50	10
German Teltow	75	10		Green Barrel	75	10
Cow Horn	75	10		Jersey Navet (true)	75	10
" " Strap-Leaf	75	10		Yellow Malta	75	10
Red Top, Strap-Leaf	75	10		Yellow Stone	75	10
Red Top, Globe-Shaped	75	10		Yellow Aberdeen		10
				Robson's Golden Ball ..	75	10
				Orange Jelly	75	10
				Yellow Finland	75	10
				Montmagny (yellow flat, with purple top)	75	10
				Improved Ruta Baga	60	10
				White Ruta Baga	50	10
				Laing's Ruta Baga	60	10
				Skirving's Ruta Baga	50	10
				Curly Top " "	60	10



YELLOW MONTMAGNY TURNIP.

Culture.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Ruta Baga should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Baga) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill one pound to the acre.

POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

	℔ lb.	℔ oz.		℔ lb.	℔ oz.	
Sweet Basil	\$2	50	25	Sweet Marjoram	\$2	50
Bene	2	00	20	Rosemary	3	00
Borage	1	50	20	Sage	2	50
Dill	1	00	15	Summer Savory	2	00
Horehound	4	00	40	French Thyme	5	00
Hyssop	3	00	30	Broad Leaved English		50
Lavender	2	00	25	Thyme	5	00
Pot Marigold	3	00	30	Wormwood	3	00
Pot Marjoram	4	00	40			30

Fruit Seeds.

	℔ lb. ℥ oz.	℔ lb. ℥ oz.
Apple Seed, ™ bus.	\$6.00	\$0 25
Currant Seed	4 00	50
Peach Pits, ™ bus.	\$1.50	..
Pear Seed	2 50	25

Tree Seeds.

	℔ lb. ℥ oz.	℔ lb. ℥ oz.
Honey Locust	\$0 50	10
Yellow Locust	50	10
Osage Orange, ™ bus.	\$8.00	75
Balsam Fir	2 50	25
Douglas Spruce	6 00	60
Norway Spruce	1 00	20
Monterey Cypress	4 00	40
Sugar Pine	3 00	30
Black Austrian Pine	2 00	25
White Pine	2 00	25
Sabine's Pine	..	\$3 00
Scotch Fir	..	2 00
Pitch Pine	..	4 00
Ailanthus	..	3 00
Eucalyptus globulus	..	7 00
Scotch Larch	..	2 00
White Mulberry	..	2 50
Acorns in var., ™ bus.	\$5.00	25
American Linden	..	1 50
American Elm	..	3 00

Grass Seeds.

	℔ bus. ℥ lb.	℔ bus. ℥ lb.
Red Top	..	\$1 50
Sweet Vernal
Oat Grass	..	50
Meadow Fescue	..	3 50
Italian Rye Grass	..	20
English Rye Grass	..	3 00
Sainfoin	..	2 50
Hungarian Grass	..	4 00
Timothy	..	30
Fancy Blue Grass	..	1 50
Mixed Lawn Grass	..	variable.
Bermuda Grass	..	2 50

Clover.

	℔ bus. ℥ lb.	℔ bus. ℥ lb.
Alfalfa or Lucerne	30	Crimson
Alsike	35	Yellow Trefoil
Bokhara	50	White Dutch

Miscellaneous.

	℔ bus. ℥ lb.
Broom Corn	\$5 00
Sorghum, White Seeded Dhoura	25
“ Minnesota Amber	6 00
“ Rural branching	25
“ halepense	40
Jute Seed	1 50
Tenosinte (<i>Southern Fodder Plant</i>)	3 00
Russian Sun Flower	25
Wild Rice (<i>Zizania aquatica</i>)	75